VISION رؤية 2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Pilgrim Experience Program

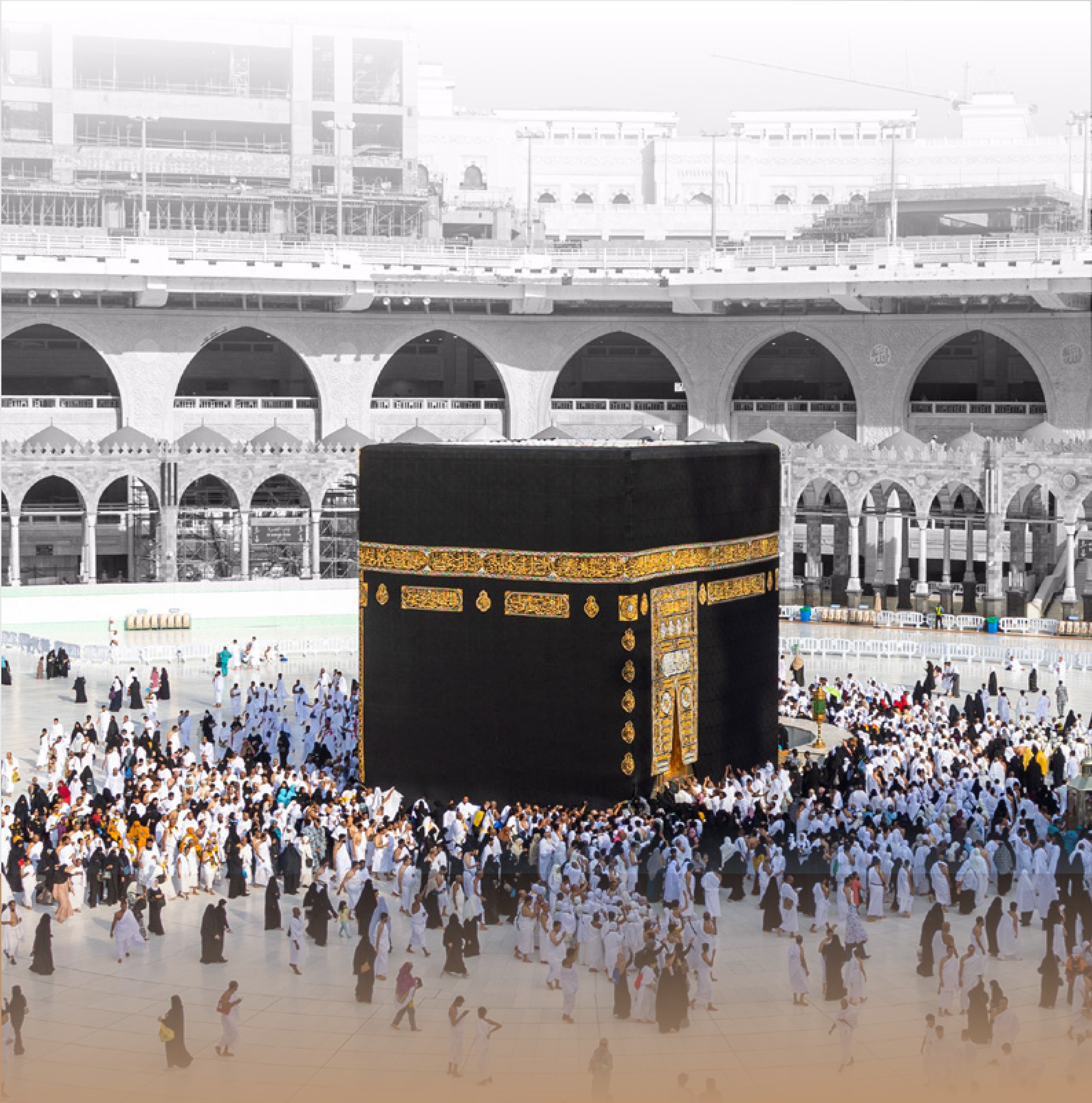
وزارة الحج والعمرة
MINISTRY OF HAJJ AND UMRAH

A Comprehensive Guide to Umrah

What You Need to Know about the Umrah Journey, and the Opportunity to Explore the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



Haj.gov.sa | @HajMinistry



What is Umrah?

Definition:

Umrah is worshipping Allah through Ihram, Tawaf, Sa'i between Safa and Marwa, and a partial or complete shortening of the hair.

Its virtues:

- Purification of sins
- Removing poverty

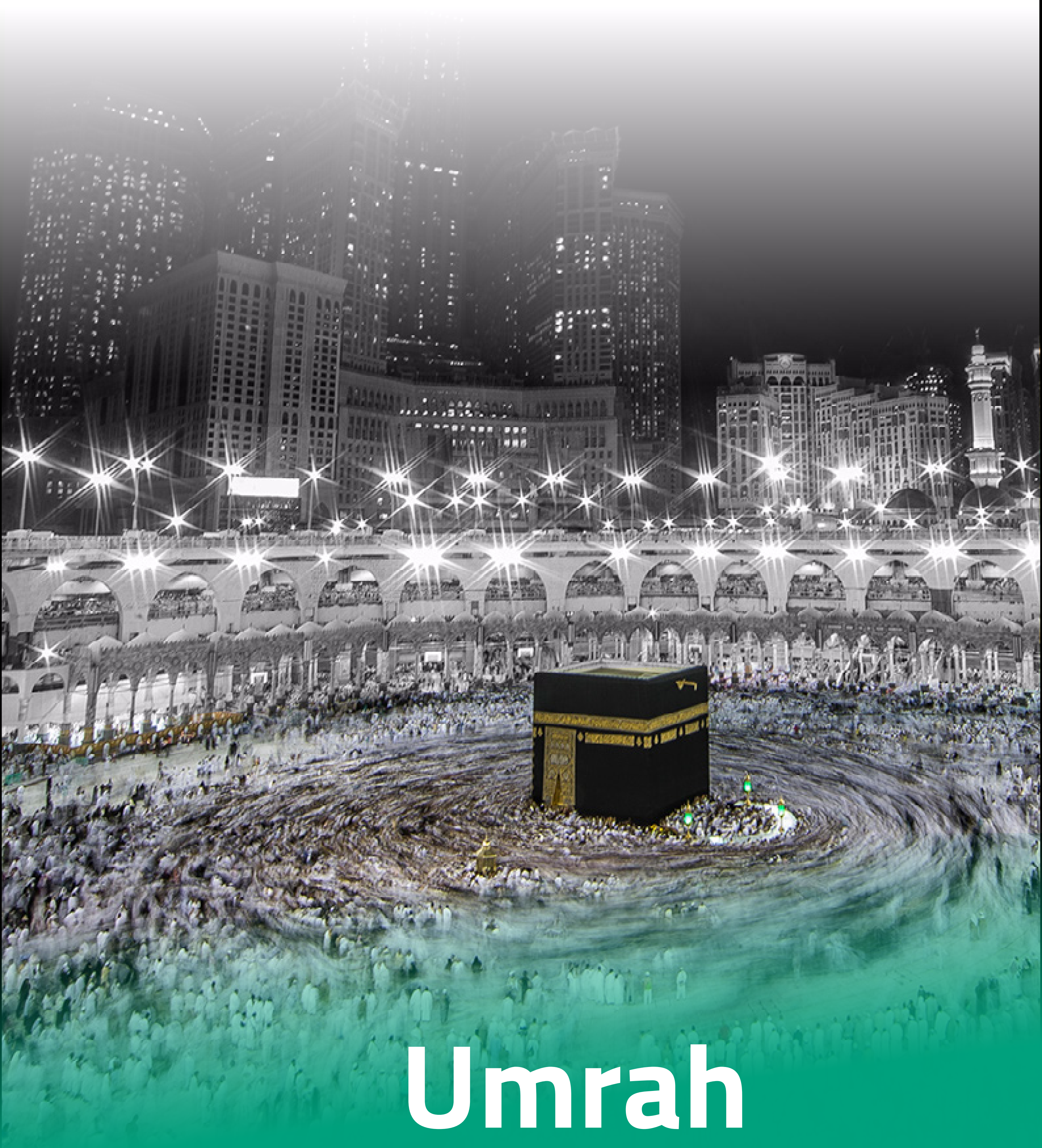
Prophet Muhammad (may Allah's peace and blessing be upon him) said: "Alternate between Hajj and Umrah; for doing that will eliminate poverty and sin as the bellows eliminate dross". [Alnasa'i: 2629]

Its pillars:

- Ihram: a state of purification achieved by completing cleansing rituals and wearing the prescribed attire.
- Tawaf: circling around the Ka'ba.
- Sa'i: between Safa and Marwa.

Its Sunnahs (non-obligatory deeds):

- Showing the right shoulder for males in Tawaf.
- Walking quickly in the first three laps of Tawaf for males.
- Praying two Rak'as behind Maqam of Ibraheem, peace be upon him, after completing Tawaf.
- Jogging between Safa and Marwa for males.



Umrah procedures

Obtaining an Entry Visa:

Umrah procedures begin with obtaining a visa that qualifies you to enter the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and allows you to enter Makkah, where Umrah is performed.

You can obtain your visa through one of the following options:

NUSUK Application and Platform

The place to view all procedures and information related to performing Umra.



NUSUK platform

is the official comprehensive platform for all your Umrah and visiting services, and it allows the guest of Allah the ability to reach Makkah and Madinah to perform Umrah and pray in Rawdah with ease, through a unique journey full of faith. The platform also provides many options and solutions for cultural and religious programs in the cities and regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

NUSUK Platform Services

Obtaining a visa to enter the Kingdom:

- Learn about the types of visas available to access the Two Holy Mosques.
- Obtain a visa within 24 hours.

View information about Umrah:

- The pillars, duties and Sunnahs of Umrah.
- Places of Ihram according to the country of departure.

Information about visiting the Prophet’s Mosque:

- Visiting etiquette.
- Procedures for booking prayer in the honorable Rawdah.

Explore Makkah and Madinah:

- Hotels, restaurants and markets.
- Historical and religious landmarks and sites.
- Air and land access routes.



NUSUK Application Services:

“Nusuk” application is the previous “Eatmarna” application, but with a new identity and easier to use services.

Services of the Grand Mosque (Umrah):

- Booking an Umrah appointment (for you and your companions).
- Issuance and cancellation of the Umrah permit.
- Reservation of services for persons with disabilities.
- View the instructions for entering the Grand Mosque.

Services for visiting the Prophet’s Mosque:

- Permit to pray in the honorable Rawdah (women).
- Permit to pray in the honorable Rawdah (men).

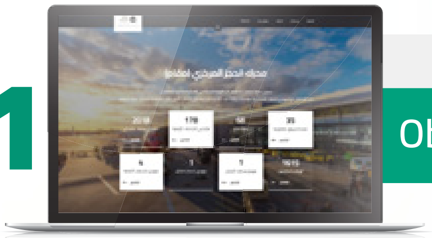
Domestic pilgrims services (will be available at the beginning of Hajj season 1444)

- Inquire about a request.
- Manage reservations.
- Refunds.

Other services:

Designing programs and selecting packages from service providers, including obtaining an entry visa to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

1



maqam.gds.haj.gov.sa

Obtaining an electronic visa through «Maqam» platform

2 **Go to** the website (Online Travel Agencies).

3 **Select** the type of service: Umrah Service Providers for Companies/ Umrah Service Providers for Individuals.

4 **Select** an agent from the list.

5 **Book** services with the agent (tickets, transportation, hotels, etc...).

6 **Get** a reservation reference number.

7 **Complete** the booking by submitting your visa application.

8 **After** completing these steps, your visa will be issued in a few minutes.

The duration of the entry visa through Maqam platform is 90 days, which allows you to enter Makkah, Madinah and all the cities in the kingdom.

Obtaining an Umrah visa

through the Saudi embassy/consulate in your country

Submit an application for an Umrah visa through an authorized agent in your country.

Which agents are authorised in your country?

1. Go to the Maqam platform website.
2. Select "External Agencies".
3. Select the country and browse the list of agents in it.

The duration of the visa through the consulate is 90 days, which allows you to enter Makkah, Madinah, and all cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Obtaining a visitor visa (tourist visa) for the purpose of Umrah

Tourist visa holders can perform Umrah and visit Madinah, along with traveling through the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for tourism purposes.

There are three types of tourist visas:

Visa on Arrival

It can be obtained after arriving at an airport in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and is valid for up to 12 months.

Eligibility for visa on arrival

Individuals with permanent residence in the countries of the European Union, North America and Oceania (Australia, New Zealand), and the following countries from the Asian continent: Brunei, China (including Hong Kong and Macau), Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea.

Individuals holding a valid visa for either USA / UK / or any country of the Schengen Area.

E-Visa

This can be obtained by submitting an electronic application.

nusuk

Applications are submitted through the “NUSUK” platform

www.nusuk.sa

Eligibility for E-Tourist Visa:

All those who are eligible for Visa on Arrival.

Residents of the Arab Gulf countries (List of Eligible Occupations).

Apply now for e-visa and obtain it immediately.

www.visitsaudi.com

Tourist visa obtained through the Saudi embassy/consulate

If you do not meet the e-tourist visa or visa on arrival requirements, apply for it directly through the nearest Saudi consulate.

Requirements may vary slightly from consulate to another, but often include:

- Proof of residence
- A return ticket
- Proof of current work
- A bank statement that proves the financial status
- Itinerary
- Complete personal information, home address

Explore Saudi diplomatic consulates near you

Family Visit visa

The Family Visit visa allows residents of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to invite their first-degree relatives for a visit. During the validity of the visa, they can perform Umrah and travel through the Kingdom. The list may not include some of those working in certain professions and residing in Saudi Arabia, but it includes the majority of them.

First-degree relatives are

- Parents
- Couples
- Sons

The family visit visa is valid for 30-180 days (single visa) and 30-365 days (multiple visa).

The visa is extended every month, or every 3 months, depending on its type.



Steps for obtaining a Family Visit visa

1 Apply for the visa online via the national platform for visas (by the relative residing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

visa.mofa.gov.sa

All that the applicant needs at this stage is the relatives' information as stated on the valid travel document

2 The approval of the visa application electronically can take a maximum of 5 working days; and if the conditions are met, the "Visa Document" will be issued with a reference number.

3 After the approval the Visa Document is issued, those individuals included in the document have to go to the Saudi Consulate to complete (get a validated printed version of) the visa on the passport, after submitting the necessary documents such as the travel document, health insurance, and proof of kinship/relationship with the relative residing in the Kingdom.

Personal Visit visa



Saudi Arabia values human relations. It allows its citizens to invite their friends or acquaintances of other nationalities to visit the Kingdom via a Personal Visit visa.

Those arriving to the Kingdom through a Personal Visit visa can perform Umrah and explore all parts of the Kingdom.

For the duration of the visa, the guest is under the responsibility of the host.

How do I get a personal visitor visa?

- The application for this visa is submitted by your Saudi friend.
  visa.mofa.gov.sa
- Select "Citizen Services".
- Submit a "Personal Visit Visa Application".



Preparing for Travel

to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Booking a flight

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia welcomes arrivals from around the world through four of its international airports:

King Khalid International Airport

Riyadh, Central Region. It is about 870 kilometers away from Makkah Al-Mukarramah.

King Fahad International Airport

Dammam City, Eastern Province. It is away from Makkah Al-Mukarramah about 1,277 kilometers.

Prince Muhammad bin Abdulaziz Airport

Medina, Western Region. It is about 450 km from Makkah.

King Abdulaziz International Airport

Jeddah City, Western Region. It is about 86 kilometers from Makkah Al-Mukarramah.

The airports of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

receive flights from more than 400 airlines, and flights from Saudia airlines go to a large number of destinations around the world.

Changing the entry and exit airport:

When applying for a visa to enter the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, you may be asked to specify the airport from which you, or those visiting you, will enter the Kingdom. When booking a ticket to come to Saudi Arabia, it is not necessary to adhere to the same airport of entry specified in the visa. You can also exit via any domestic airport.

Booking a hotel and accommodation

Hospitality constitutes a main trait of the Saudi people. The same applies to tourist accommodation facilities particularly when it comes to people performing Hajj and Umrah, i.e., the guests of Allah.

Accommodation options include:

Hotels

there are international hotels in most major Saudi cities.

Furnished

appartments or hotel units.

Remote booking:

Whether you are coming to the Kingdom for Umrah on your own or through an agent, you can easily book your hotel stay remotely in several ways, including, for example:

Maqam platform

maqam.gds.haj.gov.sa

Global travel sites and platforms.

Or through the airline that will bring you to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Payment methods:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a technologically advanced country, especially in the field of electronic financial transactions.

- You can use international payment cards (VISA) for everything.
- You can also pay online.

Electronic payment methods include:

- Visa
- Master Card
- Apple Pay



All you have to do is fill your international bank card.
You won't need to carry much cash.



Packing your suitcases:

A suitcase is a necessity when travelling. Everyone carries with them the necessary things they may not find in the target destination. In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, you will find much more than you expect, in a country ranked among the major 20 economies, and hosted the G20 meetings in 2020 in the capital, Riyadh.

What do you carry in your suitcase?

Necessary stuff, for example:

- Necessary clothing.
- Official documents.
- Ihram clothes (if you are going to make Ihram on the plane).
- Your medical prescription and emergency medicines.

In order to have a smooth Trip, avoid carrying prohibited and restricted items.

To view the list of materials prohibited from entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, please visit this page:

click here

What if I forgot something?

Don’t worry, wherever you are staying, in Makkah or other cities, you will always find the goods and services you need close by.



Arriving to

Saudi Arabia

Arriving at the airport

After being greeted, all check-in procedures will be electronic, starting with your fingerprint registration, face scan and baggage check.

In no time, you will complete this process and leave the airport.

Additional services at the airport:

Purchasing and exchanging currency
through the banks located in
the arrival and departure halls.

Purchasing a SIM card
through the approved
telecommunications companies located
in the arrival and departure halls.

Eating food
in the famous international and local
food outlets and cafes located in the
arrival and departure halls.

To explore the restaurants of
King Abdulaziz Airport in Jeddah

مطار الملك عبدالعزيز الدولي
King Abdulaziz International Airport

click here

To explore the restaurants of
King Khalid Airport in Riyadh

مطار الملك خالد الدولي
king khalid int'l airport

click here

"INAYA' centers

If the arrival to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is through King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah, or Prince Muhammad bin Abdulaziz Airport in Madinah, there you will find "INAYA" centers that are dedicated to assisting those arriving for Hajj and Umrah.

"INAYA' ' centers working hours:

مـطـار الـمـلـك عـبـدالـعـزيـز الـدولـي
King Abdulaziz International Airport
جدة JED

08:00 – 15:00.

مطار الملك خالد الدولي
king khalid int'l airport

08:00 – 22:00.

- **Arabic phrases you may need at the airport:**

All airport workers in Saudi Arabia speak English and other languages.
In addition, you should know the following words:

▪ **BANK = BANK**	▪ **WELCOME : ASSALAMU ALAYKUM**
▪ **Airport = MATAR**	▪ **HI = MARHABA**
▪ **Restaurant = MATAAM**	▪ **SIM CARD = SHAREEHA**
▪ **Café = Cafeeh**	▪ **MONEY = FOLOOS**

Moving to your residence:

Hey, you will now exit the airport and begin your first steps in exploring life in Saudi Arabia.

How to get to your residence:

Book a carrier through Maqam

مقام MAQAM

Using the Haramain High Speed Railway

Cloud Transportation Applications

These are private transportation services licensed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and subject to official supervision.

Most notable cloud transportation applications

UBER

Click here to go to the site

CAREEM

Click here to go to the site

Airport Taxi

It is the official taxi approved in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Known for its green identity and the electronic supervision over the driver and the car. It is found in all arrival and departure halls.

Renting a car

If you want to drive the car yourself and keep it with you, you can rent a car from the companies located in the arrival halls at the Kingdom's airports.

Leading cloud transportation app:

Explore car rental companies at King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah:

click here

مطار الملك عبدالعزيز الدولي
King Abdulaziz International Airport

Explore car rental companies at King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh:

click here

مطار الملك خالد الدولي
King khalid int'l airport



Important Note

- Avoid unlicensed transport vehicles.
- You can pay in cash or via digital bank cards (such as VISA, Mastercard).

If you rent a car and want to go to another city by flight or train, you can take the rental car to the travel station and put it in the long-term parking area that is located in all airports and train stations.

If you did not book your hotel accommodation until your arrival at the airport, you can book through:

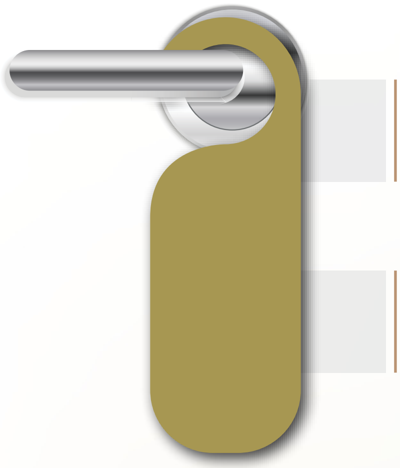
- Personnel present at the airport.
- Calling them directly, after searching for nearby hotels.
- Visiting the hotel after determining the destination.

Arabic phrases you may need about the means of transportation:

All airport workers in Saudi Arabia speak English and other languages. In addition, you should know the following words:

- **CAR = SAYYARAH**
- **TAXI = TAXI**
- **LOCATION = LOCATION (ON GOOGLE MAPS)**
- **HOTEL = FUNDOQE**
- **ADDRESS = ONWAN**
- **STREET = TAREEQE**

Entering your residence:



Entry confirmation:

When you arrive at your residence, all you are required to do is show your reservation information and identity.

If you have not paid in advance, you can pay via “Points of Sale”, in addition to the cash payment option, because all hotels in Saudi Arabia are obligated to provide this option.

Knowing the direction of Qibla:

Often, on the floor or wall you will find an arrow pointing to the direction of the Qibla.

Services near hotels:

Usually, hotels and furnished condominiums are located in fully serviced areas, such as restaurants, groceries, clothing stores, mobile phones, etc. Some hotels may have service and commercial stores below.

Ordering food:

If you want to enjoy food delivered to your room, this is an easy and fun task because most restaurants have a delivery service, whether through direct call or through delivery applications.

Note:

Some apps deliver things other than food, such as purchases from pharmacies and groceries.

If you encounter any problem and are unable to resolve it with the accommodation management, you can file an immediate complaint with the Ministry of Tourism:

info@mt.gov.sa **00966118808855 – 930**



Getting to Makkah by the Haramain High Speed Railway

About Makkah:

Among the names of Makkah:

Makkah.

(And He is the One who withheld their hands from you and your hands from them in the heart of Makkah...) [Al-Fath: 24].

Bakkah.

(Verily, the first house set up for the people is the one at Bakkah, blessed and a guidance to the worlds) [Al Imran: 96].

Umm al-Qura.

(And thus We have revealed to you an Arabic Qur'an so that you may warn Umm al-Qura and those around it) [Al-Shura: 7].

Al-Balad.

(And when Abraham said, 'My Lord, make this Balad (country) safe) [Ibrahim: 35].

The honest country.

(And this is the honest country) [Al-Tin:3].

The town.

(I have been commanded to worship the Lord of this town, who has made it sacred and to Him belongs everything) [An-Naml: 91].

If you choose to come to Makkah from Jeddah or Madinah, you can use the Haramain High Speed Railway, which has the following features:

It connects three cities

and passes through five stations:



Each station contains:

VIP lounges.

Waiting Areas.

Arrivals and departures hall.

Shops, restaurants and cafes.

Short and long term parking.

A mosque that can accommodate 1,000 worshippers.

A firefighter center and a helipad.

Wheelchairs for people with disabilities.

Get there quickly:

Trip duration on the longest line

02:25 hours

Trip duration on the shortest line

00:20 minutes

Competitive rates (non peak season):

Economy: from 40 - 150 riyals (depending on the length of the trip).

Business Class: from 70 - 315 riyals (depending on the length of the flight).

Daily working hours:

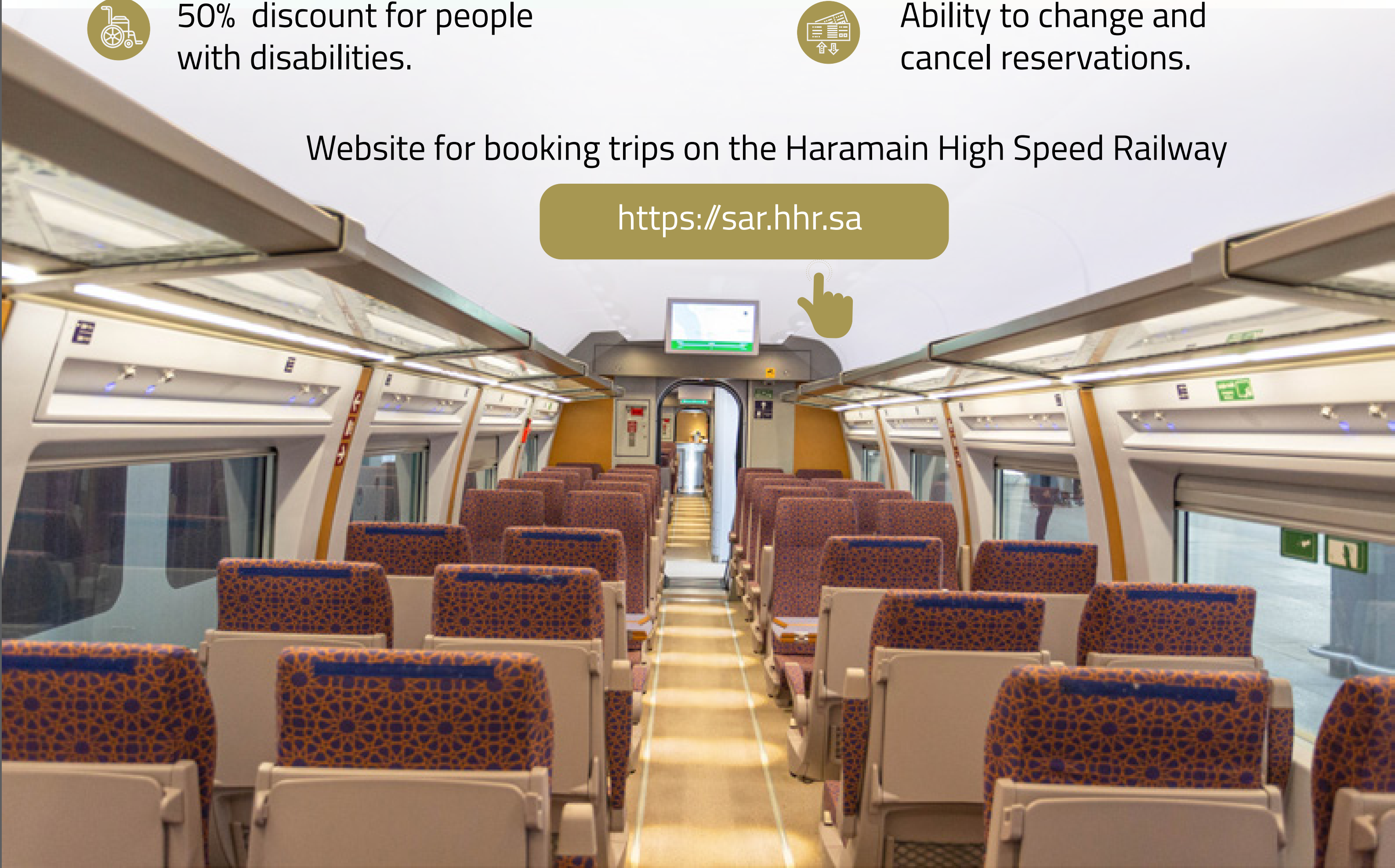
07:30 – 23:30

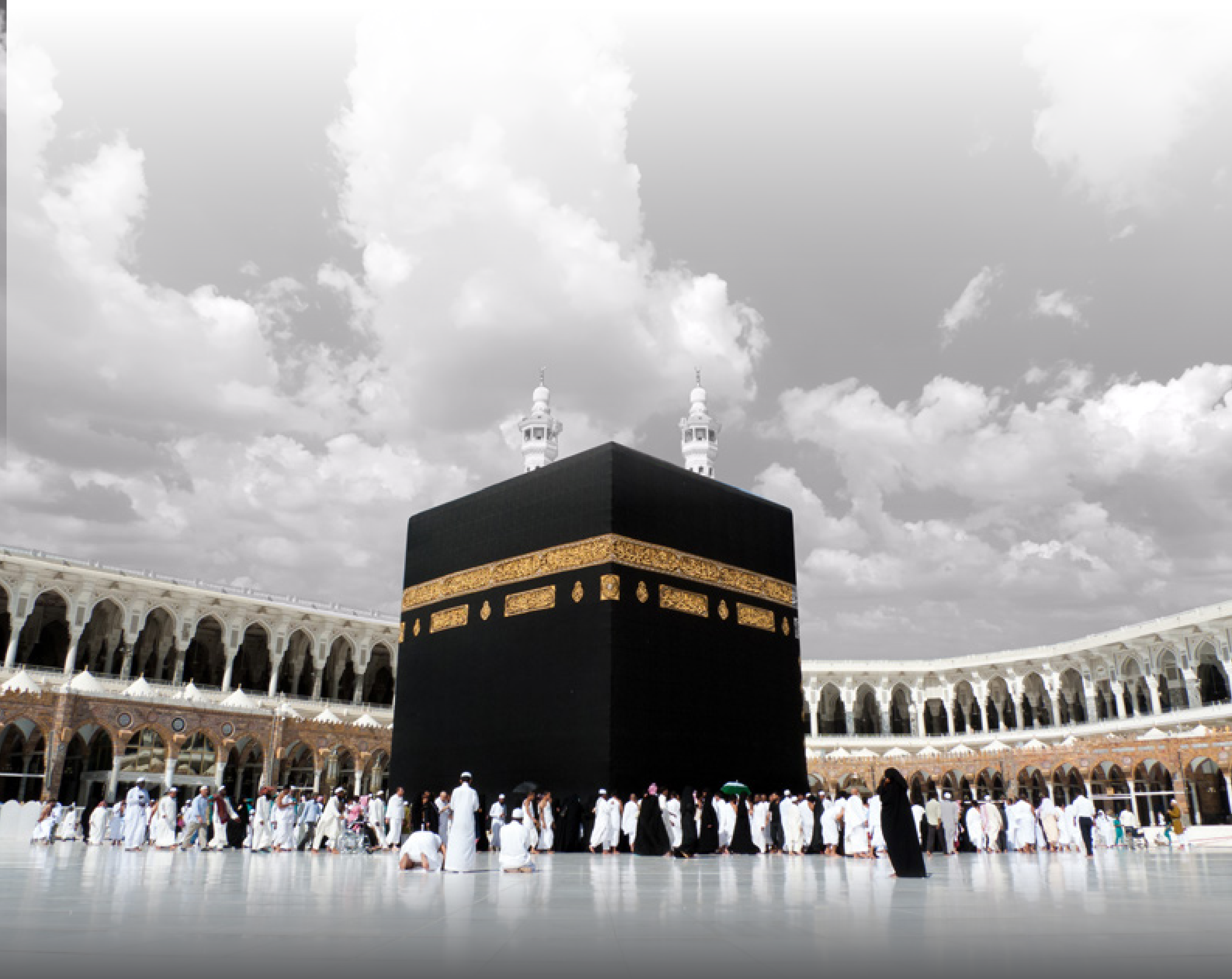
Haramain High Speed Railway advantages:

- Restaurant inside the train.
- 40% discount for children.
- 90% discount for infants.
- 50% discount for people with disabilities.
- Ability to change and cancel reservations.

Website for booking trips on the Haramain High Speed Railway

https://sar.hhr.sa





Umrah Procedures

inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Obtaining the Umrah Permit:

After obtaining a visa to enter the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, you will be eligible to perform Umrah. However, to avoid crowding while performing Umrah, it is necessary to obtain an Umrah permit before moving to Makkah or the Grand Mosque.

- **What is the Umrah permit?**

It is a documented reservation that includes the date of the Umrah, specifically its date, day and time.

- **Where do I get the Umrah permit?**

It's easy, just download the "NUSUK" application on your smartphone and book your appointment in just a few seconds.

Download on the App Store
click here to start downloading

GET IT ON Google Play
click here to start downloading

NUSUK application services:

- Knowing the appropriate Umrah dates.
- Obtaining an Umrah permit.
- Adding dependents.
- Obtaining a permit to visit the honorable Rawdah in the Prophet's Mosque in Al-Madinah, where graves of the Prophet (peace be upon him), and his two companions, Abu Bakr and Omar (may Allah be pleased with them) are located.

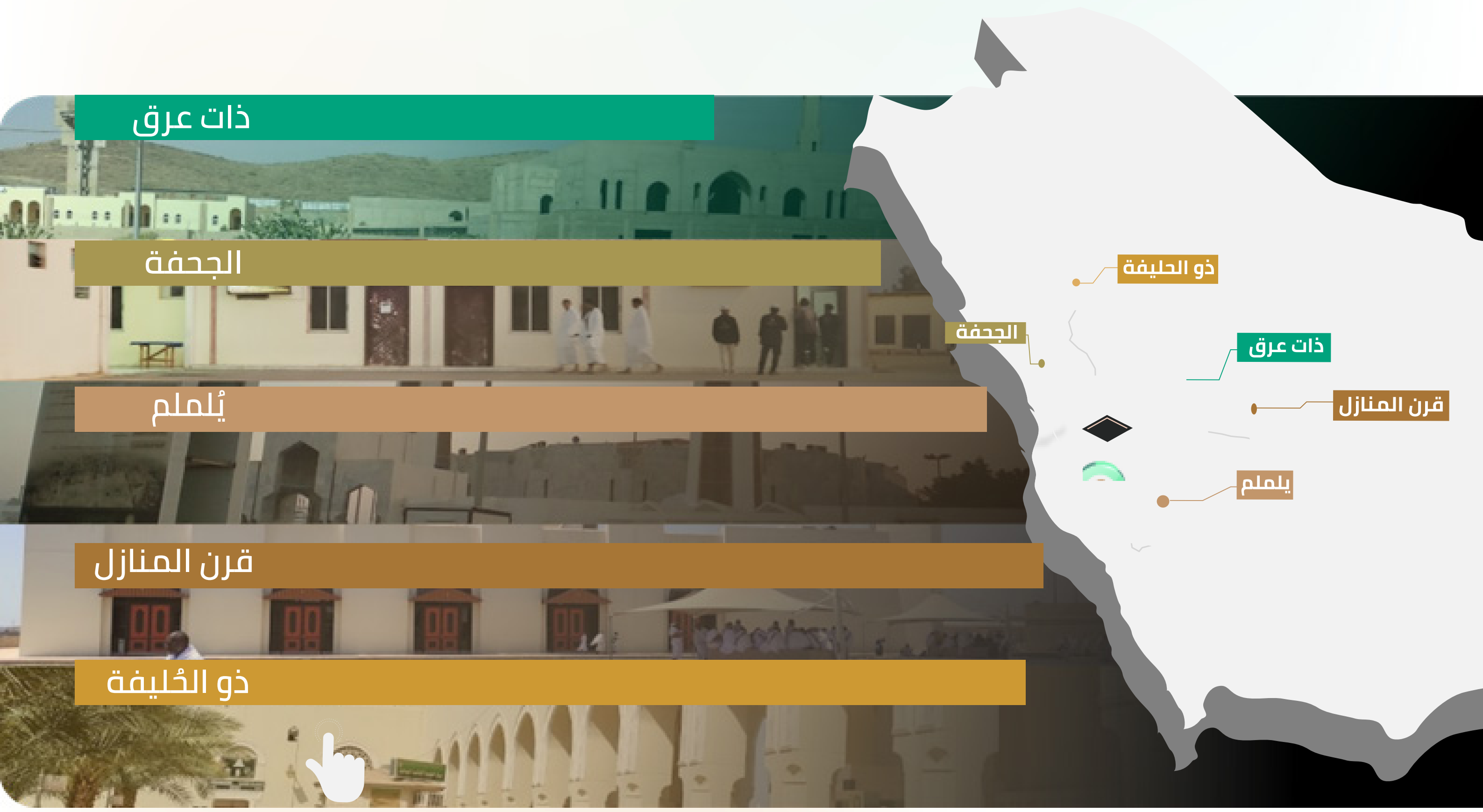
Ihram

Ihram is the time and place at which the person willing to perform Umrah intends to start its rituals and become in the state of Ihram, after making the intention and announcing it, taking a bath, passing the Miqat, and putting on Ihram (for males).

Where does a pilgrim make Ihram?

Pilgrims make Ihram from the nearest local Miqat to the direction from which they came.

The timings (Miqat) set by the Prophet muhammad are:

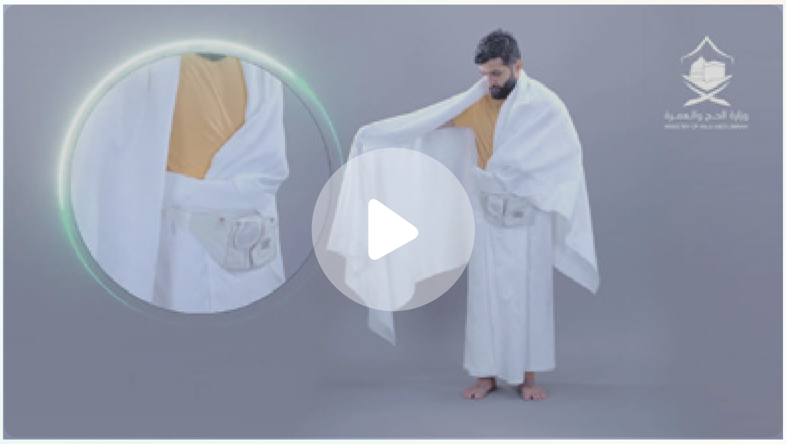


Click to access the site

What does one intending to make Umrah do at Miqat?

- Washing and applying perfume.
- Wearing Ihram (for males).

What is the best way to wear Ihram?



Click to go to the video

Announcing the intention of Umrah:

"Oh Allah, I accept your call to make Umrah".

The beginning of the Talbiyah:

"Oh Allah, I am willingly answering your call, there is no partner with you. Truly all praise, favor and sovereignty is Yours. You have no partner."

Miqat services:

When entering the state of Ihram from the Miqat, you will find facilities that take into account the privacy of both sexes.

- Toilets and showers.
- Wudhu area and mosques.
- Ihram supplies stores.
- Restaurants, cafes and catering.
- Gas stations.
- ATMs.
- Health emergency centers.

Ihram from the plane:

- Enter the state of Ihram from the plane is when passing by air the Miqat.
- If the plane's path passes two Miqats, make Ihram from the nearest one.
- It is possible to take a bath and put on the Ihram before boarding the plane.

Prohibitions after Ihram

- Intercourse and its preludes.
- Shaving, cutting or trimming your hair.
- Hunting.

For males only

- Wearing clothing and shoes that are customized to specific body parts.
- Covering your head.

Heading to the Grand Mosque:

The Grand Mosque is located in the heart of Makkah, where all Umrah rituals are performed except for Ihram. Before going to the mosque to perform Umrah, it is necessary to enter the state of Ihram from the Miqat.

Transportation to the Grand Mosque:

There are several means of transportation that lead to the Grand Mosque.

Public buses linking the Grand Mosque and the Haramain High Speed Railway Station and the rest of the neighborhoods of Makkah.

Through the "Makkah Buses" application, you can know the bus routes and their transit times from your nearest point:

Click to download حافلات مكة Makkah Bus

Saudi Taxi: Official taxis with a green identity.

Cloud Transportation applications:

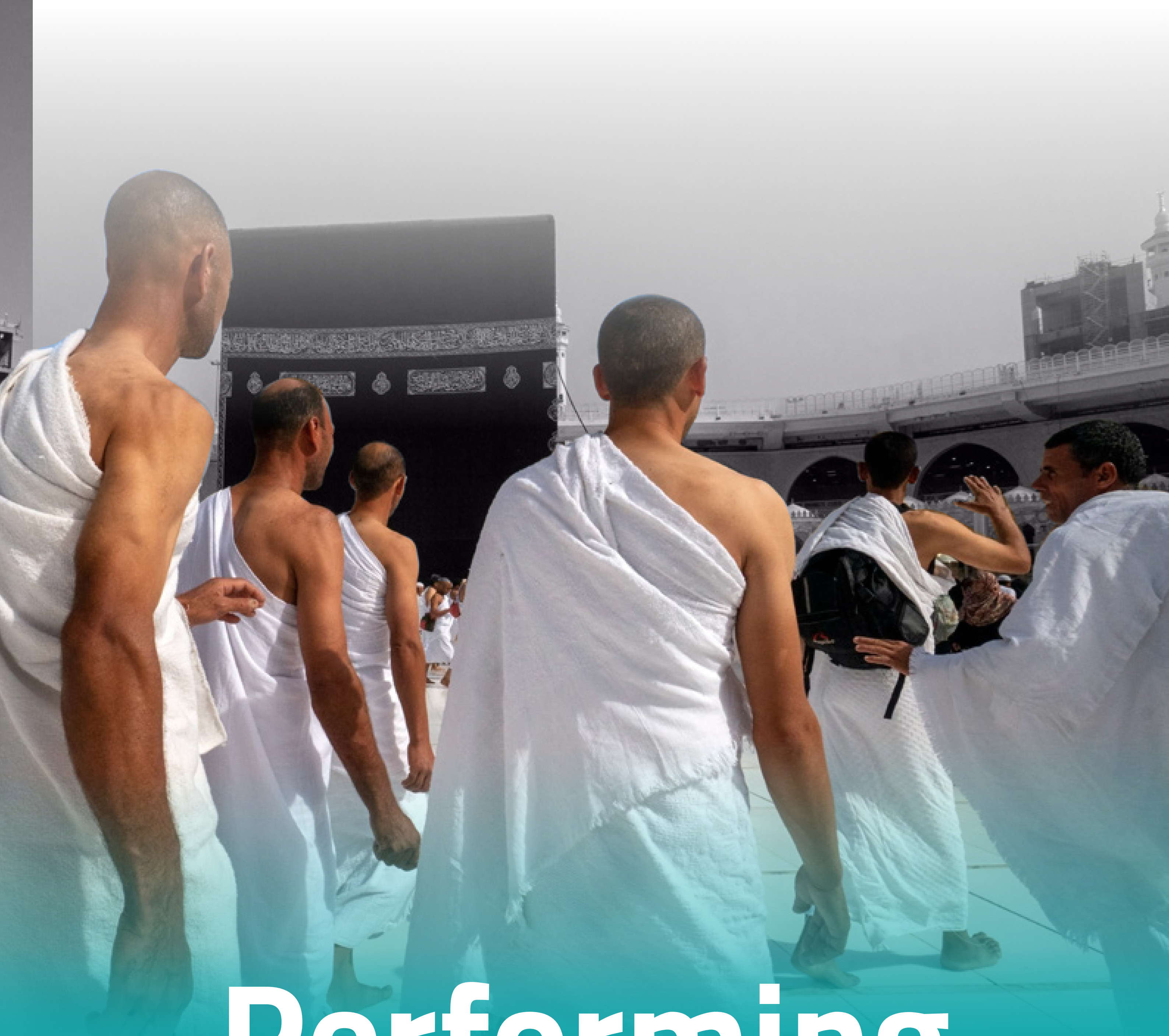
Click here to go to the site كريم Careem

Click here to go to the site Uber

Notice:

All transportation means stop outside the central area of the Grand Mosque to prevent crowding. After that, the pilgrim continues their journey on foot or using a vehicle provided by the administration of the Grand Mosque for those who who are unable to walk.

Avoid unlicensed vehicles.



Performing the rituals of Umrah

After entering the state of Ihram and reaching the Grand Mosque, Umrah rituals begin with Tawaf around the Ka'ba, then a two-Rak'ah prayer behind Maqam Ibrahim, peace be upon him, and then making Sa'i between Safa and Marwa. All of these sites are adjacent to the Grand Mosque.

Preventive preparations:

Before starting Umrah, it is advisable to take the necessary precautions, for example :

- Drink enough fluids to compensate starting your the effort that will the effort made.
- Cleaning and bathing to refresh the body.
- Apply ointments and powders to protect the thighs from abrasions.

Prepare a light bag that includes the following supplies:

- Official documents.
- Necessary medicines.
- Scissors and comb.
- Light shoes.
- Body lotions

The bag may be of the type that wraps around the waist, on the back, or otherwise. The important thing is not to be a burden on the pilgrim and not to cause distress to others.

Tawaf

Tawaf is an act of worship in which a Muslim performs Tawaf around the Ka'aba, worshiping the Lord of the House and coming closer to him in the way that he has prescribed.

How do we perform Tawaf?

First:

we enter Mataf (the circle around theKa'ba) and stand next to the Black Stone, keeping it on our left.

Second:

we raise our hand and say (Allahu Akbar) when we are aligned with the Black Stone..

Third:

we start the tawaf counterclockwise.

Fourth

we supplicate during Tawaf.

Fifth:

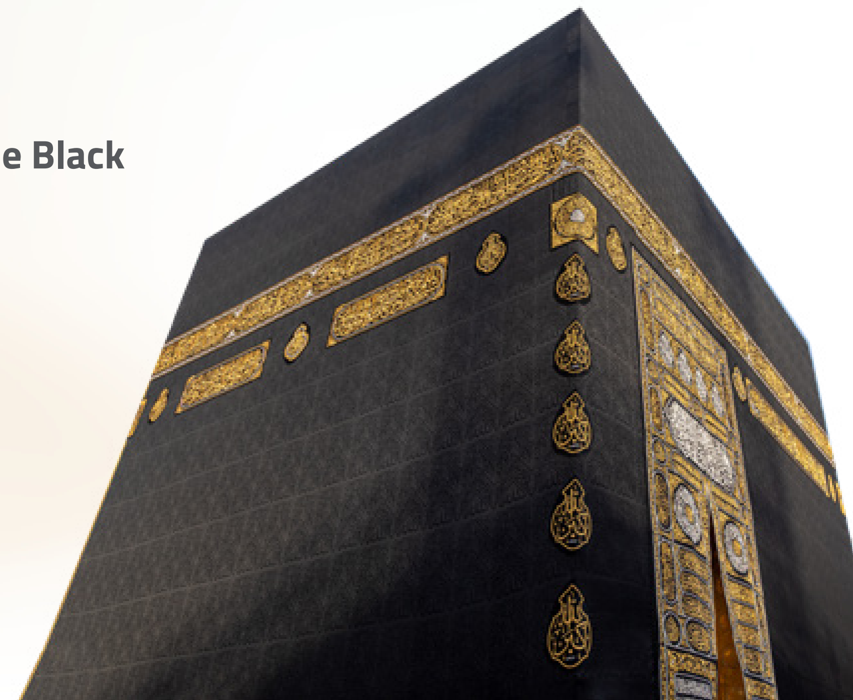
when we reach the same point from which we started, aligning with the Black Stone, we will have completed a circuit, so we repeat the alignment, raising the hand and saying (Allahu Akbar) to start a new circuit.

Sixth:

we continue until we complete seven runs in the same format.

How do you know the alignment of the Black Stone if you cannot approach it?

Look up at the buildings around you, you will find an illuminated green sign. It aligns perfectly with the Black Stone.



Sunnahs of Tawaf (for males)

Idhiba'a:

Wearing the upper garment (Rida'a) without covering the right shoulder, following the example of the Prophet Peace be upon him.

Ramal:

Accelerating the pace as the pace converges in the first three runs.

Notice:

Ramal in Tawaf differs from the "jogging" that is in Sa'i.

If perform Ramal, we have to be keen on the safety of the other pilgrims.

Supplication during Tawaf:

Supplication is a Sunnah in Tawaf. With it, the pilgrim draws closer to his Lord and raises his needs to him.

Supplication during the rest of Tawaf:

It is prescribefor the person performing Tawaf to supplicate and pray to Allah for things that matter to him and preoccupy his heart.

Supplication between the Yemeni (southern) Corner and the Black Stone:

"O Allah, our Lord! Give us that which is good in this life, that which is good in the Hereafter and save us from the torment of the Fire", in accordance with what the Prophet peace be upon him said.

Tawaf in the upper floors:

What do I do if I find the ground floor crowded?

There is an upper Tawaf area in King Fahd Extension, Gate No. (64).

Photography and speaking during Tawaf:



Tawaf is an act of worship, and it is advisable to engage in supplication during it.

Talk less and don't raise your voice when praying, so as to maintain the tranquility and serenity of others.
Photography causes congestion andcrowding; if necessary please find a remote place far from crowds.

The two Rak'ahs of Tawaf:



After performing the seven rounds of tawaf, the pilgrim should cover his exposed shoulder (if the pilgrim is male), and head towards or along the Maqam of Ibrahim, peace be upon him, to pray two short Rak'ahs behind it, as follows:

- Description: two short Rak'ahs.
- Repetition: once.
- Quran recited: Surat Al-Kafirun in the first Rak'ah, and Surat Al-Ikhlas in the second Rak'ah.
- Location: Behind Maqam Ibrahim, or any place in the Grand Mosque to avoid crowding.

In the case of Tawaf in the upper floors, the two Rak'ahs are performed from anywhere in front of the Kaaba. There are finely furnished dedicated prayer areas.

Sa’i between As-Safa and Al-Marwa:

When you finish Tawaf, you will find guiding panels inside that direct you toward the Masa’a (the place where you start Sa’i), and point to As-Safa, where the start of the Sa’i begins.

Before starting Sa’i:

Drinking Zamzam water:

The Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said about Zamzam water: “It is blessed by Allah and is a cure for all illnesses”. And he, peace be upon him, drank from Zamzam after finishing his Tawaf, and it is Sunnah to follow him in that. Zamzam water is available today on your way to Mas’a and within Mas’a, where Zamzam water coolers can also be found throughout the Grand Mosque.

Sa’i steps:

Begin from the Safa mountain; the mountain no longer exists, but there are rock remains in the ground floor. There are boards in the upper floors showing the location of As-Safa.

Walk in the direction of Marwah.

Before Marwah, when males reach the area with the two green flags visible in the ceiling of Mas’a, they start running, and stop at the end of the green lights.

When you reach Marwah, you will have completed a round, then you will turn back to Safa where you started.

Continue until you complete three and a half laps, ending in Marwa; males jog every time they pass the Green green lights area. Thus completing seven rounds.

Supplication during Sa'i:

The pilgrim should fill the entire time of their Sa'i mentioning Allah, supplicating or reading the Qur'an.

- **Supplication at the beginning of Safa or Marwah:**

At Safa after Tawaf, a pilgrim recites Allah the recites the following Ayah: "Safa and Marwah are among the rituals of Allah." [Al-Baqarah: 158], and he says: 'I begin with what Allah began with.'

- **Supplication on top of Safa or Marwah:**

We turn towards the Kaa'ba and say: "Allah is great, Allah is great, Allah is great, there is no god but Allah alone who has no partner, to Him belongs the sovereignty, to Him belongs all praise, and He is all powerful, there is no god but Allah alone, He fulfilled His promise, helped His servant, and alone defeated those who ascribed partners with Him". Then we pray for what we want, we repeat it, and we pray for what we want, and so on; finally we continue our Sa'i.

- **Notice:**

When praying, we stand in a place that does not disrupt pilgrims and does not cause crowding.

- **Choosing Sa'i area:**

In addition to the basement Mas'a, there are other floors used for Sa'i to help reduce crowding; these include:

1. Basement Mas'a.
2. The ground floor Mas'a.
3. The mezzanine floor Mas'a, for electric scooters.
4. First floor Mas'a.
5. Second floor Mas'a.

To get to the upper floors of Mas'a,

Use escalators.

Ask the staff and security men for guidance.

Sa'i area in numbers:

Length: **394** meters.

Total length of the seven rounds: **2,761** metres.

Average time to complete Sa'i: **45-55** minutes.

Tawaf and Sa'i by wheelchairs:

What if you or those with you cancannot perform Tawafor make Sa'i on foot?

Wheelchairs are available.

Electric scooters are also available for Tawaf and Sa'i.

How do I get to wheelchairs and electric scooters inside the Grand Mosque?

1. Ask one of our staff inside the Grand Mosque.
2. Go to direct booking desks:

Eastern Square = At the public transport entrance.

South Square = King Abdulaziz Endowment.

Western Square = Entrance to Shubaikah.

3 Book through “TANAQOL” app:

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

4 **Explore through “Al Maqsad” app**

that leads you anywhere inside the Grand Mosque:

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

Where do wheelchairs and electric scooters enter the Grand Mosque?

1. Ajyad Bridge.
2. The Entrance to Al-Shubaikah.
3. The ladder of Alargam.
4. The Entrance to Marwah Bridge.

Do you need someone to push the wheelchair or drive the electric scooter?

You can also request this service via the app. You can access the service at the following locations within the Grand Mosque:

- Ground floor of Mataf.
- Ground floor of Mas’a, door14.
- Second Floor of Mas’a, Ladders.
- Alargam.
- King Abdulaziz Endowment (Waqf)- may Allah have mercy on him.

Wheelchairs in the courtyards of the Grand Mosque:

Free golf buggy service is available to transport elderly pilgrims, worshippers and people with special needs in the courtyards of the Grand Mosque.

Completion of Umrah:

After completing Tawaf and Sa'i between Safa and Marwah, an Umrah pilgrim shaves his head or cuts it, thus completing Umrah and is now allowed to do what was forbidden during Ihram.

How to shave or cut your hair?

For males:

Shaving or shortening the entire head.

For females:

Cutting 1-2 cm from the ends of the hair.

Where to cut or shave your hair?

Having your hair cut or shaved shouldn't necessarily be done in Mas'a.
There are licensed barbershops available around the Grand Mosque. Individuals working in licensed barbershops abide by:

- Using new blades and cutters for each individual.
- Sterilizing scissors.
- Using licensed powder and liquids.
- Washing hands before each haircut.

Licensed barbershop locations:

An Umrah pilgrim may postpone their haircut until they return to their residence, and they may cut it themselves or have those around them cut their hair. But prohibitions of Ihram remain until they shave or cut their hair.

Notice:

- Mas'a is not a suitable place to cut your hair, and when this happens, it is necessary to put the hair in the waste areas.

- Avoid unlicensed barbers to protect your health, preserves the environment and stay hygienic.

Arabic phrases you may need while performing Umrah:

All employees of the Grand Mosque speak different languages.
In addition, you may need to know the following words

STAIR = SILLEM/DARAJ	GATE = BAB	FLOOR = TABIQE/ DAWR

WHEEL CHAIR = KURSI/ARABIYA	WATER = MAA`
ZAMZAM WATER = MAA` ZAMZAM	BATHROOM = HAMMAM
AMBULANCE = ISAAFF	BARBER = HALLAQE
POLICE/SECURITY = AMN	EMERGENCY = TAWARIE



Repeating Umrah

Umrah pilgrims like to perform additional umrah for themselves or as a gift to others, such as deceased relatives.

In this case, the basic principle is that the pilgrim should separate the current Umrah and the other Umrah by traveling to his country or elsewhere.

However, there are scholars who said that it is permissible to repeat the Umrah without leaving Makkah, but only by leaving the boundaries of its sanctuary and then returning.

Steps to repeat the Umrah from inside Makkah?

- **Book a new Umrah appointment on the "NUSUK" app.**

Click to download

Download on the App Store

Click to download

GET IT ON Google Play

nusuk

- **Leave the boundaries of the sanctuary of Makkah.**

Click for the location

Usually, those wishing to repeat Umrah go out to the mosque of the Mother of the Believers Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) in "Al-Tan'im".

- **Make Ihram again, then go to the Sacred Mosque and perform the rituals of Umrah.**

Notice:

When repeating Umrah with the intention of donating to others, it is necessary to specify the intention and the person to whom you devote the Umrah before leaving the place of Ihram.
Being satisfied with one Umrah during the busy seasons and days of crowding helps reduce the risk of stampede, and leaves an opportunity for other Umrah pilgrims.



Shopping around the Grand Mosque

There are a number of shopping centers and restaurants near the Grand Mosque, including the following places:

King Abdulaziz Endowment

south of the Grand Mosque

Click for the location

Makkah Towers

south of the Grand Mosque

Click for the location

Jabal Omar Towers

south - east of the Grand Mosque

Click for the location

Alkhaleel Square

south - east of the Grand Mosque

Click for the location

The advantages of shopping at the markets around the Grand Mosque:

- They have all the pilgrims needs.
- They have restaurants from all continents.
- They have international stores.
- They contain historical and Islamic products and artifacts.
- You can pay via any electronic payment method.



Where to go in Makkah?

After performing Umrah, and before leaving Makkah, the pilgrim's journey does not end here. There are historical monuments and destinations that are worth visiting and seeing.

Preliminary information about Makkah:

Jabal Al-Nour

In it the first Quranic verse was revealed: "Read in the name of your Lord who created ." [Al-Alaq: 01]

- At its summit is the Cave of Hira, in which the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, used to perform I'tikaf before the revelation of Quran.

Click for the location

Jabal Al Noor location :

04 kilometers northeast of the Grand Mosque

Visit precautions:

- Appropriate shoes and clothing.
- Pay attention when going up and down (steep slopes).
- Abide by health instructions and the instructions of security men.

The cave of Thawr

It is the cave in which the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, and his companion Abu Bakr al-Siddiq - may Allah be pleased with him - sought shelter on the way to migrate secretly from Makkah to Madinah. The Holy Qur'an immortalized this incident: **"When those who disbelieved had driven him out [of Makkah] as one of two, when they were in the cave." [At-Tawbah: 40]**

Click for the location

Cave Thawr location:

In Jabal Thawr, 04 kilometers south of the Grand Mosque

Visit precautions:

- Appropriate shoes and clothing.
- Pay attention when going up and down (the gradient level is severe).
- Commitment to health instructions and the instructions of security men.



Makkah Clock Tower:

Close to the Grand Mosque, and all the neighborhoods of Makkah, when you look up, you will see a tall tower with a clock on it, topped by a large crescent under it the word: Allah is Great. This clock tower is the largest of its kind in the world, with the following specifications:

- Altitude: **+400** meters.
- Diameter: **+40** meters.
- Weight: **+36** thousand tons.
- The diameter of the crescent: **23** meters.
- Farthest point of view: from **08** kilometers away.

Clock Tower Museum (Museum of the Universe):

It is located at the highest point of Makkah, the clock tower, within King Abdulaziz Endowment Towers, south of the Grand Mosque.

Area: 4 floors.

Divisions:

01 Makkah Clock Museum.

02 Museum of Time Measurement.

03 Museum of the Sun, Earth and Moon.

04 Museum of Space and Stars.

Worktime:

All week days.

From 14:00 to 23:00.

Museum location

Museum Twitter page: @ClockTowerMuse

Notice:

- Children under 07 years old are not allowed entry.
- Plan your itinerary using authorized means and persons.

Zamzam Factory:

The Zamzam Water Factory is located in the Kudai area, close to the Grand Mosque. It draws water from the well of Zamzam, purifies it and fills it. Each pilgrim is allowed to take a specific portion of bottled Zamzam water.

Factory productivity:

Total pumping quantity:

For the Grand Mosque: **1.442** million m3.

For the Prophet's Mosque: **503** thousand m3.

Total packages:

10 liter bottle: **+ 81** million bottles.

5 liter bottle: **+ 2** million bottles.

Factory location

Work hours: All days of the week.
From 08:00 to 23:00.

Zamzam water distribution points:

You can buy a package of Zamzam water and take it back to your country. To avoid fake bottles, get them from the following approved distribution points:

Makkah Al-Mukarramah: King Abdullah Project for Watering Zamzam.

Jeddah: King Abdulaziz International Airport.

Medina: Prince Muhammad bin Abdulaziz International Airport.

Tourism terms in Arabic:

- TOURISM = SIYAHA
- MUSEUM = MUTHAFF
- MOUNTAIN = JABAL
- MARKET = SOOQE
- MALL = MALL
- TOWER = BURJ



Visiting Madinah

Al-Madinah Almunawarah, or Taibah, is the city to which the Prophet (peace be upon him) and his companions (may Allah be pleased with them) migrated to, about 13 years after the revelation to the Prophet in Makkah. The date of revelation corresponds to 610 AD, whereas the date of the migration corresponds to 622 AD. In the migration of the Prophet he was accompanied by his companion Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq, his first successor later on. In Al-Madinah, the Prophet established an Islamic state, where revelation was completed, life was organized, mosques were built, and laws were enacted. Later on and after 17 years of the Prophet's migration, and in the caliphate of Omar Ibn Al-Khattab (634-644 AD), the date of this migration was adopted as a calendar for Muslims.

Virtues of Madinah

It is the land of Hijra (i.e., the Prophet's migration); Allah the Almighty said: " If you do not aid the Prophet - Allah has already aided him when those who disbelieved had driven him out [of Makkah] as one of two, when they were in the cave" [sūrat l-tawbah: 40]

It has the first mosque in Islam, the Quba Mosque about which Allah the Almighty said: "A mosque founded on righteousness from the first day is more worthy for you to stand in." [At-Tawbah: 40].

In Madinah, there is the mosque of the The Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) who said: "Do not set on journeys to mosques except to three mosques: my mosque, the Grand Mosque, and Al-Aqsa Mosque." [Muslim: 1397].

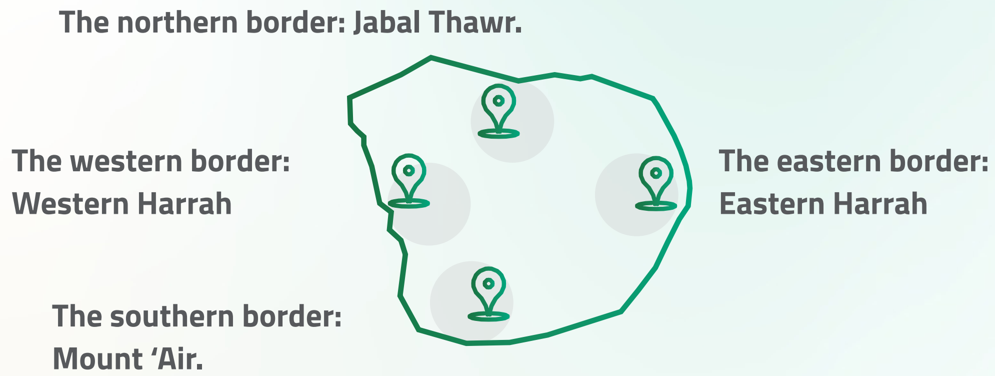
It is protected from plagues and the dajjal; the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) said, "There are angels on the roads of Madinah, so neither plague nor the dajjal can enter it." [Bukhari: 7133].

It is guarded by angels; the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) said, "By Him in Whose Hand is my life, there is no ravine or mountain path of Madinah which is not protected by two angels." [Al-Albani: 1271].



The boundaries of Madinah

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "Oh Allah, Ibrahim declared Makkah as a sacred territory and it became sacred, and I declare Madinah as a sacred territory- the area between the two mountains ('Air and Uhud). Thus no blood is to be shed within its (bounds) and no weapon is to be carried for fighting, and the leaves of the trees there should not be beaten off except for fodder."



Alharrah: black volcanic rocks in the form of a mountain.

Names of Madinah

Land of Allah

for Allah Almighty said, "Was not the land of Allah spacious [enough] for you to emigrate therein?" [sūrat An-Nisa: 97]

Ad-Dar (i.e. home)

"And those who settled in Ad-Dar and [adopted] the faith before them" [sūrat Al-Hashr: 9].

The home of the Messenger of Allah

"Just as when your Lord brought you out of your home [for the battle of Badr] in truth" [sūrat Al-Anfal: 5].

The repository of faith

The Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) said, "Faith will shrink back to Madinah as a snake shrinks back to its hole".

Taibah

He (Allah's praise and peace be upon him) said, "Madina is Taibah (good), it expels impurities as the fire expels the impurities of silver".

Tabah

The Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) said, "This is Tabah".

Access to Madinah:

Madinah is located in the western part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is about 450 kilometers away from Makkah. It can be reached by air, road or train.

Madinah Airport

Prince Mohammed bin Abdulaziz International Airport.

International Code: MED.

Below are the durations of direct flights to Madinah by plane from some Saudi airports:

From	Duration	To
Madinah	00:55 minutes.	Jeddah
Madinah	01:30 hours	Riyadh
Madinah	01:25 hours	Dammam

Land Ports:

From all cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, it is possible to come to Madinah via private cars or public transportation.

The distance between Medina and some cities by road are as follows:

Makkah: about **453** km.

Jeddah: about **422** km.

Riyadh: about **838** km.

Dammam: about **1,235** km.



Haramain High Speed Railway:

It is possible to come to Madinah by the Haramain High Speed Railway from any of the following four train stations:

- Sulaymaniyah Station, Jeddah.
- Makkah Al-Mukarramah Station.
- King Abdullah Economic City Station, Rabigh.
- King Abdulaziz International Airport Terminal, Jeddah.

Below are the durations of direct trips by the Haramain High Speed Railway to Madinah:

From Makkah:
02:20 hours.

From Jeddah Airport:
01:54 hours.

From Sulaymaniyah:
01:53 hours.

From King Abdullah Economic City:
01:18 hours.

The website for booking trips on the Haramain Express

Climate of Madinah:

Madinah is often hot in summer and cold in winter, but the summer months are longer than the winter months. When arriving in the summer months, it is recommended to wear light clothes and bring a sunshade.

47.5 °C

Highest annual temperature:

1.0 °C

Minimum annual temperature:

Hot months:

- June
- July
- August
- September

Temperate months:

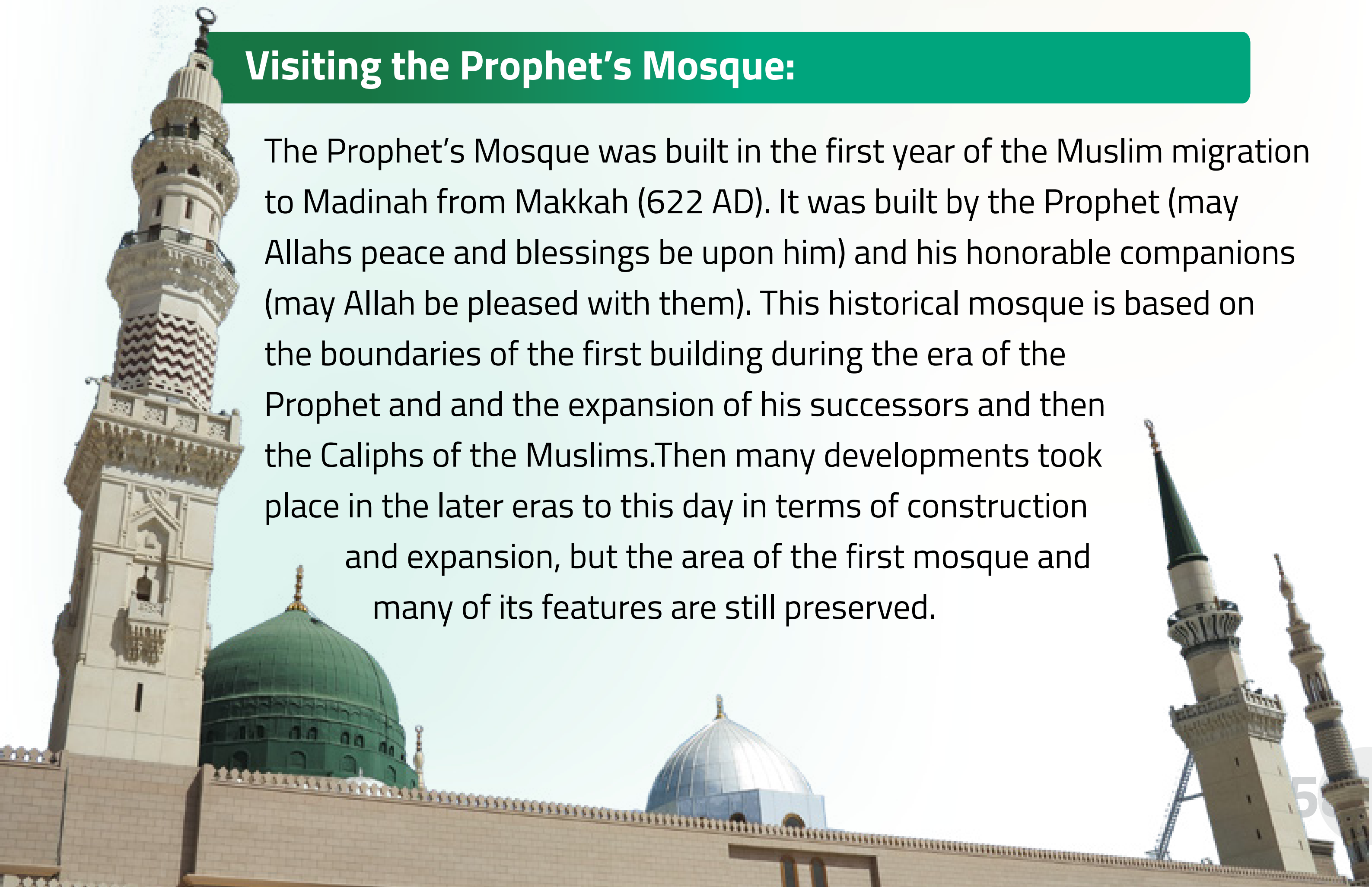
- March
- April
- October

Cold months:

- November
- December
- January
- February.

Visiting the Prophet’s Mosque:

The Prophet’s Mosque was built in the first year of the Muslim migration to Madinah from Makkah (622 AD). It was built by the Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him) and his honorable companions (may Allah be pleased with them). This historical mosque is based on the boundaries of the first building during the era of the Prophet and and the expansion of his successors and then the Caliphs of the Muslims.Then many developments took place in the later eras to this day in terms of construction and expansion, but the area of the first mosque and many of its features are still preserved.



The most prominent historical parts of the Prophet's Mosque are briefly described below:

The historic mosque

It is based on the boundaries built during the era of the Prophet Muhammad and the expansions of his successors and muslim Caliphs.

The Sacred Chamber

It includes the tombs of the Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him) and his two companions, Abu Bakr and Omar (may Allah be pleased with them both).

The honorable Rawdha

The Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him) said that it is "a garden of paradise"

Al-Asateen

These are the pillars of the Mosque, that witnessed historical events during the era of the Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him).

The Green Dome

It is located above the Sacred Chamber and dates back to 678 AH / 1279 AD.

Dimensions of the Mosque in the Saudi era

Total area:

400 thousand square meters.

Praying area:

Ground praying area + roof.

Capacity:

700 thousand worshipers.

Number of internal and external doors:

85 doors.

Number of moving umbrellas

250 umbrellas.

Number of minarets:

10 minarets.

Praying in the Prophet's Mosque

- The Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him) said: "One prayer in my mosque is better than one thousand prayers elsewhere, except the Sacred Mosque" [Muslim: 1394].
- The Prophet's Mosque receives worshipers and visitors of both sexes throughout the day unless there is an emergency.
- Women have their own separate prayer area and toilets. In the outdoor spaces, security men work to put special dividers for them.

Visiting the Sacred Chamber

After the obligatory prayer or the greeting of the mosque, it is advisable for a visitor to the Prophet's Mosque to go to the Sacred Chamber to greet the Prophet and his two companions, Abu Bakr and Omar (may Allah be pleased with them both).

Arrangement of the tombs in the Sacred Chamber:

When the visitor enters through the Salam Gate and reaches the front of the Sacred Chamber from the southern side (the direction of the Qiblah), the honorable tombs are on the left, in the following order:

1. The tomb of the Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him).
2. The tomb of Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him)
3. The tomb of Omar Ibn Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him)

How do we greet the Prophet and his companions?

Sending blessings and peace upon the Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him)**:**
Peace be upon you, O Prophet of Allah, peace be upon you, O best of Allah's creation. Peace be upon you, O Master of the Messengers and leader of the pious. I bear witness that you have conveyed the message, fulfilled the trust, advised the nation, and struggled for the sake of Allah. Oh Allah, praise Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as you have praised Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim

Sending blessings and peace upon Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him)**:**
Peace be upon you, O Abu Bakr, and Allah's mercy and blessings. Peace be upon you, O Caliph of the Messenger of Allah, may Allah's peace be upon him, and the second person in the cave with him. May Allah reward you on our behalf and on behalf of Islam and Muslims with the best reward.

Sending blessings and peace upon Omar (may Allah be pleased with him)**:**
Peace be upon you, Omar Al-Faruq, and the mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you. Peace be upon you, the second of the Rightly-Guided Caliphs. May Allah reward you on our behalf and on behalf of Islam and Muslims with the best reward.

Notices:

Access to the tombs of the Prophet (may Allahs peace and blessings be upon him), Abu Bakr and Omar (may Allah be pleased with them) is open, from the side of Salam Gate towards the Qibla, for males at all hours of the day and night. Females enter from the eastern side through a corridor specially prepared for them, in the following periods:

1
The first period:
from sunrise until before the Dhuhr prayer.

2
The second period:
from after Dhuhr until Asr prayer.

3
The third period:
from after Isha prayer until 12 Midnight.

The timing of the periods in Ramadan and busy seasons may change.

Visiting the Honorable Rawdha

The Honorable Rawdha is a rectangular area inside the Prophet's Mosque. It extends from the wall of the Prophet's house to the borders of his Minbar (pulpit), on which he delivered his sermons. The Honorable Rawdha was named in accordance with the authentic Hadeeth by the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him): "The space between my house and my pulpit is one of the gardens of paradise" [Bukhari: 1195].

Its borders

East:	West:	South:	North:
The house of the Mother of the Believers, Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her).	The Prophet's pulpit.	Alignment with the Qibla wall.	The house of the Mother of the Believers, Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her).

Its dimensions

Length: **22** square meters.

Width: **15** square meters.

Total area: **330** square meters.

How can I be sure that I am inside the Honorable Rawdha?

Its floor is furnished with green carpets, different from the rest of the carpets of the Prophet's Mosque.

Notices

To enter the Honorable Rawdha and pray in it, a permit must be obtained through the "NUSUK" application

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نسك nusuk

- If you want to repeat the visit, wait 30 days.
- Being satisfied with two light Rak'ahs makes room for others.

Women can enter the Rawdha at the following times:

1 **The first period:** from sunrise until before the Dhuhr prayer.

2 **The second period:** from after Dhuhr until Asr prayer.

3 **The third period:** from after Isha prayer until 12 Midnight.

The timing of the periods in Ramadan and busy seasons may change.

Landmarks inside the Prophet's Mosque

In the era of the Prophet, the Prophet's Mosque was a place of worship as well as the meeting place from which state affairs were managed. It was also directly connected to the rooms of the Prophet (may Allah's praise and peace be upon him). Therefore, the mosque has a lot of landmarks with historical stories and significance.

The noble Prophet's pulpit:

It is the pulpit on which the Prophet (Allah's praise and peace be upon him) used to stand when preaching to the people.

- It is located to the west of the Honorable Rawdha.
- Its location has not changed since the Prophetic era; however, a lot of improvements have been made to it.

Mihrab of the Prophet

Mihrab is the place where the imam stands for prayer. The Mihrab of the Prophet is still located to the left of the Prophet's pulpit.

Other mihrabs in the Prophet’s Mosque

Ottoman Mihrab (Ottoman Empire: 1299-1923 AD): On the wall of the Qibla in the direction of the Prophet’s Mosque, which is where the imam prays now.

Sulaymani Mihrab (Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent: 1520 - 1566 AD): It was known as the Hanafi mihrab, which is located to the west of the pulpit.

Mihrab of Fatima(the daughter of the Messenger of Allah): It is located to the south of the the Tahajjud mihrab inside the honorable maqsura.

Sheikh of Al-Haram mihrab It was located behind the bench of the Aghas. It was constructed during Majeed’s era in the Majeedi architecture (Sultan Abdul Majeed I: 1839-1861 AD).

Al-Asateen (the pillars)

They are historical pillars of the Prophet’s Mosque, and these were the sites of famous people and stories in the Prophet’s era. Below is brief information about some of these pillars.

Al-Mukhallaqah Pillar (Al-Mukhallaqah means which was perfumed): The Prophet used to perform his prayers near it.

A’sareer Pillar (A’sareer means the bed): It is the location of the Prophet’s bed and his i’tikaaf.

Guard Pillar: It where the companions who guarded the Prophet (Allah’s praise and peace be upon him) used to sit; the most prominent of whom is Ali bin Abi Talib, (may Allah be pleased with him).







Aisha Pillar:

The Mother of the Believers Aisha was told about the merit of its location; therefore, it was named after her. This pillar has two other names: Qura'a, and the immigrants.

A'ttawbah (Repentance) Pillar:

This is the pillar to which the companion Abu Lubaba tied himself in repentance to Allah after he had revealed the secret of the Muslims to the Jews of Banu Quraidah.

Al-Wofood (delegations) Pillar:

The place where delegations came to the Prophet (may Allah's praise and peace be upon him), and the place where the high ranking companions used to sit.

The Grave Square Pillar: It is also called the Maqam Gabriel pillar.

At-Tahajjud Pillar: It is the place where the Prophet (may Allah's praise and peace be upon him) used to prayed at night.

How do you know each pillar?

At the top of each pillar you will find the name written.

The Green Dome

It is located above the sacred chamber. It was built during the reign of Qalawun al-Salihi (1290-1279 AD).

Services of the Prophet's Mosque

Zamzam water:

There are more than **7000** water containers inside the mosque.

Water cooling devices are also available in the outer courtyards.

Notice:

Maintain the cleanliness of the Prophet's Mosque by placing empty cans in the designated places.

Refrain from filling water bottles so as not to deprive others and cause crowding (there are Zamzam travel bottles at the Airport).

Persons with disabilities and health issues

There are more than **2500** free wheelchairs available at door No. 7 in the Mosque.

Wheelchair access is available at all entrances and exits.

There are escalators leading to the roof.

The Friday sermon is translated into sign language, and there is a room for the deaf on the western roof).

There are special need bathrooms in all toilets.

Additionally, there are benches to seat children in the waiting yard in the women's restrooms.

Lost items

If you have lost something or found any lost item inside the Prophet's Mosque, please go to the Lost and Found area:

King Abdul Aziz Gate No. 34

The eastern side of the Prophet's Mosque

Telp: 8232400 Ext. 4431

Toilets and ablution areas in the Prophet's Mosque

Entry via staircase and escalators.

Each utility consists of four floors.

Each utility includes toilets, showers, ablution and hand washing facilities.

Utilities include clothes hangers.

Utilities are all cleaned before every prayer.

Health centers

Al-Safia Health Center
Southern District. Location

Bab Jibril Health Center
next to Al-Baqi Cemetery, Eastern Square.

Bab Al Salam Health Center
western side, next to Bab Al Salam: . Location

Locations of services in the Prophet's Mosque

Medical Aid and Lost Persons: **Door 7**

Cart and Doors Desk: **Door 7.**

Hydration services: Door **8-H.**

Cleaning and carpet services: **Door 21 A**

Guidance and instruction Department: **Door 12.**

Iftaa and Guidance: **Door 12**

The Library of the Prophet's Mosque **Door 10.**

Lessons desk: **Door 18.**

Audio library: **Door 17.**

The Management of outside area and parking lots: **Door 5.**

Parking services: **Quba entrance.**

Follow-up Department: **Othman entrance.**

Lost and Found Services: **Door 32**

Security of the Prophet's Mosque: **Siddique Gate.**

Al-Madinah Landmarks

In addition to visiting the Prophet's Mosque, praying and greeting the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and his two companions, Abu Bakr and Omar (may Allah be pleased with them), Madinah visitors also have the opportunity to visit the landmarks that remind them of the Prophet's era, the era of the Rightly-Guided Caliphs, and other landmarks that enrich their experience.

Baqī Al-Gharqad Cemetery

Next to the Prophet's Mosque, on the southeast side, is Baqī Al-Gharqad cemetery, which has the graves of senior Ccompanions and family members of the Prophet (may Allah's praise and peace be upon him) and his wives, the mothers of the believers. Among them are the graves of the third Rightly-Guided Caliph, Uthman bin Affan, Al-Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet, Abu Huraira, the Prophetic Hadith narrator, the Prophet's daughters, and Al-Hasan bin Ali bin Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with them all).

Al-Baqī cemetery

is located southeast of the Prophet's Mosque. Location

Al-Baqī visit times

- After Fajr prayer.
- After Asr Prayer.

NOTICE

Women, who wish to visit al-Baqi during non-entry times, can see the graves and greet the dead from behind the fence.

Friday Mosque

This is the mosque in which the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) prayed the first Friday after his migration from Makkah to Madinah, in 622 AD.

Location:

It is about 2.3 km south of the Prophet's Mosque.
It is about 900 meters north of Quba Mosque.

Quba Mosque

- This is the first mosque built in Islam.
- The first mosque in which the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) and his companions prayed the Friday prayer aloud.
- It is the fourth mosque in Islam, after the Grand Mosque, the Prophet's Mosque and the Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- Praying in it is equal to performing Umrah; the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) said, "Whoever purifies himself in his house, then comes to Quba Mosque and offers one prayer therein, will be rewarded like someone who performs Umrah" [Ibn Majah: 1181].

Location

It is located south of the Prophet's Mosque, approximately 3 km away



Al-Ijabah Mosque

It is a mosque in which the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) prayed two Rakas and prayed for his nation.

Location

It is located 850 meters north-east of the Prophet's Mosque.

Al- Qiblatayn Mosque

While a group of Muslims were praying towards the first Qibla, to the direction of Al-Aqsa Mosque towards the north, they heard the voice of a caller saying that Allah had commanded us to turn the Qibla to the Grand Mosque (in Makkah towards the south). They responded directly and turned their bodies towards the new Qibla. When they finished, they had prayed one prayer towards two different Qiblas.

This divine command was mentioned in the following verse: "We have seen the turning of your face in the sky, so we shall give you a prayer direction that you are pleased with" [sūrat Al-Baqarah: 144].

Location

It is located 4 kilometers north-west of the Prophet's Mosque, in Khalid Bin Al Waleed Street. Location



Al-Sajdah Mosque

In his place the Prophet (Allah's praise and peace be upon him) prostrated to thank Allah, after Gabriel (peace be upon him) announced to him that Allah blesses those who pray for him, and greets those who greet him.

Location

It is about 900 meters north of the Prophet's Mosque

Al-Rayah Mosque

In its place, a tent was erected for the Prophet during the Battle of Al-Ahzab/Al-Khandaq (the fifth year of Hijrah, 627 AD)

Location

It is located south on Mount Dhibab, about 1.3 km north of the Prophet's Mosque

Ali bin Abi Talib Mosque

In this mosque, the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) performed Eid prayer, and after him Ali bin Abi Talib did the same, so the mosque was named after him.

Location

It is about 400 meters west of the Prophet's Mosque. Location

Al-Fath Mosque

In his place, the Prophet supplicated against the enemies that they be defeated in the Battle of the Trench, so his supplication was answered and he said to his companions, “Here are Divine tidings about Allah’s victory that will be sent down on you”.

Location

It is located on Sal’a Mountain, about 3.5 kilometers west of the Prophet’s Mosque. Location

The seven mosques

These are small mosques located on the places where the Prophet (may Allah’s peace be upon him) and his companions prayed during the days of the Battle of the Trench (Al-Ahzab.)

Location

It is about 2.5 kilometers west of the Prophet’s Mosque. Location

Al-Ghamama (the cloud) Mosque

In its place, the Prophet (Allah’s praise and peace be upon him) prayed Eid prayer. While he was praying, there was a cloud over him like an umbrella shading him from the sun; that is why the mosque was named after that cloud (Al-Ghamama).

Location

About 500 meters south-west of Bab al-Salam from the Prophet’s Mosque

Abu Bakr Al- Siddiq Mosque

In the place of this mosque, the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) prayed Eid prayer, and Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq did so after him; therefore it was named after Abu Bakr.

Location

It is about 1000 meters south-west of Bab al-Salam from the Prophet's Mosque, next to the Al-Ghamama Mosque



Mount Uhud

- A huge mountain bordering Medina from the north.
- Its length is about 7 kilometers.
- The Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) said about it, "This is a mountain that loves us and we love it" [Bukhari: 4083]
- In its arena, the battle of Uhud took place between the Muslims and the infidels of Quraish (the third year of Hijrah, 625 AD).
- Below is the cemetery of the Muslim martyrs of the Battle of Uhud.

Location

It is about 09 kilometers north of the Prophet's Mosque.

Ar-Rumah Mountain (Jabal Ainin)

A small mountain southwest of the battlefield of Uhud. On this mountain, the archers were protecting the back of the Muslim's army.

Location

It is about 5 kilometers north of the Prophet's Mosque. Location

Othman's Well (Ruma's Well)

Othman Ibn Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) bought it during the time of the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him), after he heard him say: "Whoever buys the well of Rumah, then puts his bucket with the buckets of the Muslims, it will be better for him in Paradise" [Tirmidhi: 3703].

Location

It is about 5 kilometers northwest of the Prophet's Mosque.

Quba Avenue

- A walkway about 3 kilometers long and 300 meters wide.
- It links the Prophet's Mosque in the north and Quba Mosque in the south.
- It passes through seven historical mosques (Al-Ghamama, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq, Omar bin Al-Khattab, Ali bin Abi Talib, Othman bin Affan, Al-Jumu`ah, Al-Bukhari).
- On its sides are the services and shops that meet the needs of pedestrians.

Location

Exhibitions around the Prophet's Mosque

A group of exhibitions located on the southern side of the Prophet's Mosque, that are dedicated to Islamic and historical themes and present their content with smart technologies in a museum style. There are translation services offered in the languages of visitors, and there are souvenir products that can be bought.

1. **Holy Quran Gallery**
2. **Exhibition and Museum of the Biography of the Prophet and Islamic civilization**
3. **The Prophet's Mosque Architecture Exhibition**

Visiting times

- Sunday to Thursday: **05:00 AM to 22:30 PM.**
- Saturday: **13:00 pm to 20:30 PM.**
- Friday: **13:00 pm to 22:30 PM.**

King Fahad Complex for Printing the Holy Quran

- One of the largest printing galleries in the world.
- A total area of about **250** thousand meters.
- It employs more than **1,000** employees.
- Produces about **20** million copies of the Quran annually.
- The Qur'an is printed with the seven famous narrations.
- Translates the Quran into more than **70** languages.

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Hijaz Railway Museum

- This museum is concerned with the history and archeology of the railway that connected Madinah, Makkah and the Levant Sham (1908 - 1916 AD.) It also shows the history of Madinah in general.
- It consists of 14 showrooms.

Visiting times:

Saturday to Thursday

08:00 AM - 16:00 PM
17:00 PM - 22:00 PM

Location
About 2 km south-west of the Prophet's Mosque

For more information, follow us
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May Allah accept your good deeds

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